THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1168.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

TO BE SOLD,

Before the Eagle Tavern, in this city, at 12 o'clock, on Monday the 2d of January next, at public auction, seven likely

SLAVES,

BELONGING to the eſtate of the late LEWIS BURWELL, Eſq. deceaſed, conſiſting of four good BLACKSMITHS and a GARDENER, men—a Lad about 18 or 19 years old, accuſtomed to the care of horſes, and active deſultory employment, and a Girl about 13. Twelve months credit will be allowed, on bonds, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid, with good ſecurity reſiding not very diſtant from hence. By Mr. Burwell's will, the Houſe and Lots where he reſided in this city;—alſo the Lands of which he died poſſeſſed, in the counties of Culpeper and Mecklenburg, are to be ſold, and will be more particularly deſcribed in a future advertiſement: In the mean time, applications of thoſe inclined to purchaſe will be attended to.

All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are hereby requeſted to preſent them to

E. Carrington,
Acting Executor.

Richmond, December 1ſt, 1803. tds.

BARTLETT STILL,

Is opening a General Aſſortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Mewburn, next door to Meſſrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chintzes and Calicoes.	Faſhionable Ribbons.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.	Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Fine Laces & Edgings.	Satin and Luſtring Umbrellas.
Luſtrings and Satins.	Gloves & Glove Ties.
Silk Muſlins.	Moleſkin Veſt Patterns.
Italian Crapes.	
Feathers and Flowers.	

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Piſtols.	Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.	

TEA, &c.

Gunpowder Tea.	perior quality.
Spaniſh Segars, of a ſu-	

N. B.—B. S. offers his ſervices to his friends and the public, to tranſact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give ſatisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS ſtored and delivered on the ſhorteſt notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

The Polygraphic Physiognatrace.

J. WOOD,

INFORMS the public, that having procured a moſt excellent Camera Obſcura, conſtructed on a new principle; and having made conſiderable improvements in his method of taking Profile Likeneſſes, he intends to devote the hours from nine until 11 in the morning, and from three until ſun ſet in the afternoon, at his room above Doctor McClurg's Office, for that purpoſe.

Black Shades, repreſenting the hair and drapery, neatly finiſhed on Vellum Paper, 50 cents. Time of ſitting, only one minute.

Profile Sketches in colours and black lead, 1 dollar and 50 cents. Time of ſitting, 20 minutes.

Profile Likeneſſes finiſhed in colours, on Vellum Paper, with a landſcape back ground, 3 dollars. Time of ſitting, 20 minutes.

Ditto on Ivory, 10 dollars. Two ſittings, 20 minutes each time.

N. B. J. WOOD purpoſes to open a claſs for inſtructing gentlemen in the different branches of Drawing, on Wedneſday the 14th inſtant, at 7 in the evening. Terms of teaching four leſſons in the week at 3 dollars per month, paid at entrance.

Private inſtruction in Drawing and Geography, at the uſual prices.

Richmond, December 12, 1803. 4w.

Mrs. BLAGROVE,

WHO has had ſome experience in the inſtruction of young ladies, on the PIANA FORTE, having been ſolicited by her friends to reſide in this city, wiſhes to acquaint thoſe and others inclined to favor her proſpects, that ſhe has arrived and is now ready to receive pupils at her houſe on the Croſs-ſtreet leading from the market to the river, and next door to Mr. Robert Mitchell's. Mrs. B. truſts that her mode of teaching (having adopted that of her father Mr. Pelham) will be approved of.

Richmond, Dec. 13, 1803. 3t

P. S. Mrs. Blagrove will be prepared in a ſhort time to accommodate a few young miſſes as boarders, to be inſtructed in Muſic, Reading, Writing, and plain work.

LAND FOR SALE.

Purſuant to a decree of King and Queen county court, the LAND on which the late col. Philip Taliaferro reſided,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

ON the premiſes, for ready money, on Friday, the 20th day of January next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

December 13, 1803.

L. PECK & Co.

HAVE for ſale, a few caſks of firſt rate Goſhen CHEESES, and two or three patent COTTON MACHINES, calculated to work by hand, by draft, or by water. They alſo offer to contract for the delivering here from 50 to 100 likely MULES, for the next ſeaſon, as they have done the laſt two ſeaſons. Apply to Lyman Biſhop, at the late office of the Recorder on Market Square.

Richmond, December 5th, 1803. 12awtf.

FOR SALE,

A FULL-BRED

FILLY,

OF 4 years old, got by Bedford, (bred by John Tayloe, eſq. of Mount-Airy) and this ſeaſon put to Stirling. She is ſuppoſed to be in foal. Her pedigree and terms may be ſeen and made known by applying to JOHN TAYLOR, near the Court-houſe, Richmond.

October 13th, 1803. oawtD2y.

Charlotte Court, 6th June, 1803.

John Dennis, *Plaintiff,* } *In Chancery.*
AGAINST
Blow & Barkesdale, *Defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Barkesdale not having entered his appearance according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate. On the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered that he appear here on the firſt day of November court next, and anſwer the plaintiff's bill, that a copy of this order be inſerted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of the ſaid county.

A Copy—Teſte,

Thomas Read, Clerk.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, for the Richmond Diſtrict, October 1ſt, 1803.

BETWEEN

Charles James Macmurdo and George Fiſher, Plaintiffs,

AND

Moſes Auſtin and Bartlett Still, Defendants.

THE defendant Moſes Auſtin, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

MUSIC.

Mr. VOGEL,

ENCOURAGED by many reſpectable gentlemen, having been a profeſſor of Muſic in Paris, the Weſt-Indies, St. Domingo and Baltimore, informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Richmond, and its vicinities, that he has commenced inſtructing in Muſic.

He is able to make the beſt ſchools, by his teaching the Piano Forte. He has had a great many Ladies in France [Paris] &c. who were his ſcholars. He taught Col. Nicolſon's daughter, of the Eaſtern Shore, (Maryland) who received only 80 leſſons on the Piano Forte, and now performs as well as any maſter.

A SCHOOL will be opened at Mr. Fackler's, oppoſite Col. Gamble's, three days in the week, to wit: Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, at 5 dollars per 12 leſſons, and 3 dollars entrance. Enquire at Mr. Fackler's ſtore.

December 14th, 1803.

☞ THE members of the Richmond Library, are notified to attend their annual meeting, at Mr. Fleiſher's Tavern, on Saturday the 7th of January next, at twelve o'clock.

THOMAS NICOLSON, Librarian.

December 14, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVING this day revoked the power or Letter of Attorney, by me ſome years ago given to William Wiſcham, Nathaniel Pope, and John Hix, (now deceaſed) and having now duly appointed my friend Benjamin B. Ford, of the city of Richmond, my only true and lawful attorney in fact, with full authority to do, and perform for me, all matters and things whatſoever relating to my perſonal eſtate, of every nature and kind; I do therefore hereby notify the ſame to the public, that no perſon or perſons may hereafter pay or tranſact buſineſs of any kind with my ſaid former attornies affecting my intereſts in any manner whatever: but that all perſons indebted to me, or having buſineſs to tranſact with me, in any manner relating to my perſonal eſtate, may make payment to or tranſact ſuch buſineſs with Mr. Ford, who alone as aforeſaid has full authority for thoſe purpoſes.

ROBERT DUNCAN.

December 14, 1803.

☞ *ALL perſons in arrear to the Printer of this paper, for ſubſcription and for the publication of advertiſements, are reſpectfully ſolicited to make payment of their reſpective balances by the 31ſt of the preſent month.*

Thoſe gentlemen who have been ſo friendly as to receive accounts for the purpoſe of collecting, will be ſo obliging as to tranſmit the ſums collected, accompanied with the accounts that have not been diſcharged, at or before the above mentioned period.

Congreſs of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on the Louiſiana Treaty.

(Continued.)

Tueſday, October 25.

Mr. Nicholſon apologiſed for riſing at ſo late an hour and begged the indulgence of the committee for a ſhort time. He ſaid he would endeavour to purſue the laudable example held out by the gentleman from Connecticut, who had juſt ſet down, (Mr. R Griſwold) by compreſſing his obſervations into as ſmall a compaſs as poſſible. He ſhould therefore neceſſarily be compelled to paſs over the immenſe advantages which would be derived to the United States from the acquiſition of territory made by the treaty with France; nor indeed did he conſider it a ſubject that required to be dwelt on in this houſe, as the attention of the public had been drawn to it for ſome months paſt, and he believed nothing new could now be added to the volumes which had been already written and circulated in the daily prints.

Gentlemen had noticed the report of a committee during the laſt ſeſſion of which he had the honor to be the chairman, and had endeavoured to queſtion the value of the acquired territory, becauſe that report had only contemplated the acquiſition of New Orleans and the Floridas. It was certainly true that the committee in viewing this ſubject, had confined themſelves to the immediate cauſe of complaint, and as the right of depoſit had been ſuſpended at New-Orleans, their great object was to have this reſtored as ſpeedily as poſſible, and to recommend ſuch meaſures as would prevent a ſimilar ſuſpenſion at a future day. An enquiry of this kind naturally led to a view of the ſituation of the Weſtern country generally, and it was readily perceived that the ſame inconveniences which had occurred in relation to the mouth of the Miſſiſippi, might at ſome future period, perhaps not very diſtant, embarraſs the commerce of the whole Miſſiſippi territory, the weſtern parts of Georgia, and the eaſtern parts of Tenneſſee. It was ſeen that the produce of this valuable country muſt be carried to ſea, by means of the great rivers which riſe in the Miſſiſippi territory, but paſs through Eaſt and Weſt Florida before they reach the Gulph of Mexico; and the committee were of opinion that theſe ought if poſſible to be ſecured by treaty. As one of the committee he was free to declare, that he did not at that time entertain the moſt diſtant idea, that the almoſt boundleſs tract of country lying weſt of the Miſſiſippi, could be obtained by our government on any terms, much leſs for the comparatively inconſiderable ſum which we had agreed to pay for it. Had he then offered an opinion on the ſubject, he ſhould have had no heſitation to ſay, that the weſt bank of the Miſſiſippi was almoſt incalculable in its value to the United States, if it was only for the purpoſe of preventing any foreign nation from colonizing it. If that country were thickly ſettled by a foreign nation, the whole river Miſſiſippi from its ſource to the ſea, muſt have been guarded by a ſtrong chain of military poſts; whereas the wilderneſs itſelf will now preſent an almoſt inſurmountable barrier to any nation that may be inclined to diſturb us in that quarter.—The opportunity of acquiring this country together with the iſland of New-Orleans had preſented itſelf to our executive, and they had moſt wiſely reſolved to embrace it. The error which had been ſpoken of in the report, was in fact no error.—The committee intended to offer a geographical and not an hiſtorical view of the ſubject. Their object was to deſcribe the country lying between our ſouthern boundary and the Gulph of Mexico, and they adopted ſuch names as were uſed by modern geographers, without undertaking to ſettle a diſpute as to the ancient boundaries of Louiſiana—The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) had very accurately detailed the various changes that territory had undergone, and had correctly ſtated, that it was divided into Eaſt and Weſt Florida after the peace of 1763, while in poſſeſſion of Great Britain—If we ſhould be able to fix the Eaſtern boundary of Louiſiana at the river Perdido there was no doubt that the value of our purchaſe would be conſiderably enhanced, as by that means we ſhould certainly ſecure the whole of the Mobile bay, and the mouths of ſome other large rivers. Mr. N. ſaid however he did not mean to go into a conſideration of the numberleſs advantages derived to us by the acquiſition of Louiſiana, nor would he at that very late hour have treſpaſſed on the time of the Committee, but for the conſtitutional doubts which had been expreſſed by gentlemen on the other ſide of the Houſe.

Theſe conſtitutional difficulties, he ſaid, appeared to him to be entirely ſeparate and diſtinct, though gentlemen had very ingeniouſly blended them and had conſidered them as one. Whether the United States as a ſovereign and independent empire had a right to acquire territory was one queſtion, but whether they could admit that territory into the union, upon an equal footing with the other ſtates, was a queſtion of a very different nature. Upon this latter point he meant to offer no opinion, becauſe he did not conſider it before the Houſe; when the ſubject ſhould come properly into diſcuſſion he ſhould have no objection not only to enter at large into the conſtitutional authority to admit the newly acquired territory into the union as a ſtate, but likewiſe to enquire whether this was really the ſpirit and intention of the 3rd article of the treaty. The queſtion now before the committee was, is it expedient to carry this treaty into effect? and to be ſure if gentlemen were of opinion that this goverment had no authority to acquire territory, the treaty ought to be rejected, becauſe we ſhould gain nothing by it.

But Sir, ſaid Mr. N. had I been aſked any where but in this houſe, whether a ſovereign nation had a right to acquire new territory, I ſhould have thought the queſtion an abſurd one. It appears to me too plain and undeniable to admit of demonſtration. It is neceſſary to reſort to ancient authorities to eſtabliſh a poſition which is proved by the conduct purſued by all nations from the earlieſt periods of the world, and which ariſes from the very nature of ſociety? Can it be doubted that when a ſtate is attached, it has a right to aſſail its enemy in turn, and weaken the aggreſſor by diſpoſſeſſing him of a part of his territory? Surely the opinions of all writers both ancient and modern, and the examples of all nations in all ages can leave no room for doubt on this ſubject. But, Sir, on this, as on moſt other occaſions we are told that the conſtitution ſtares us in the face, and that treaty cannot be carried into effect without violating the conſtitution. If indeed this ſacred inſtrument forbids the acquiſition of territory by the United States, I will moſt readily admit, that we ought to ſtop here.

Let the conſtitution however be examined, let the principles on which it was formed be taken into view, and it will be found that inſtead of forbidding, the conſtitution recognizes the authority to acquire territory. In the year 1776 when the United States abſolved their allegiance to Great Britain, each ſtate became ſeparate and independent ſovereignty. As independent ſovereignties they had full power in the language of the Declaration of Independence, "to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, eſtabliſh commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent ſtates might of right do." Each ſtate ſeparately and for itſelf had all the attributes of ſovereignty, and no man can be hardy enough to deny that at that time, any of the reſpective ſtates had the capacity to extend its limits either by conqueſt or purchaſe. Theſe are the only two methods indeed by which territory may be acquired, and there have been very few wars in which the ſubjects of one nation or another have not been compelled to change maſters. In the year 1781 the articles of confederation were finally agreed to, and each ſtate ſurrendered a portion of its ſovereignty for the common benefit of the whole. Much was reſerved, but much was given up. The management of external concerns was given up to Congreſs, and Congreſs alone had the power to levy war, conclude peace, and contract alliances. The capacity of the individual ſtates to acquire new territory no longer remained to them. It was ſurrendered to the general government with the powers of war and peace. In the year 1788 the ſtates again returned, as it were to their original independency. Their ſovereignty was once more aſſumed. They deliberated about the means of a more permanent union, to ſecure to themſelves and their poſterity all the bleſſings of liberty. The preſent conſtitution was adopted, and even a large portion of individual ſovereignty was ſurrendered. The right to declare war was given to Congreſs, the right to make treaties to the Preſident and Senate. Conqueſt and purchaſe alone are the means by which nations acquire territory. The one can only be effected by war, the other by treaty, and when the ſtate divеſted themſelves of theſe powers, and gave them to the general government, they gave at the ſame time that right to acquire territory which they themſelves originally had. The right muſt exiſt ſome where. It is eſſential to independent ſovereignty. The tenth ſection of the firſt article of the conſtitution expreſſly prohibits the ſtates from entering into treaties, or levying war, and even from forming any compact or agreement with another ſtate or a foreign power without the conſent of Congreſs. All the rights which the ſtates originally enjoyed, are either reſerved to the ſtates, or are veſted in the general government. If they once had the power individually to acquire territory, and this is now prohibited to them by the conſtitution, it follows of courſe that the power is veſted in the United States.

The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. R. Griſwold) admits that during the laſt ſeſſion he was an advocate for very vigorous meaſures. By vigorous meaſures he means war. Will he deny that it was his wiſh to ſeize upon New Orleans by force? will he deny that this, and this alone, was the reaſon why his friends and himſelf did not unite with us in the meaſures then adopted for the purpoſe of acquiring this country? If the gentleman's object was war, if his object was conqueſt, did he mean that drive all the inhabitants of the iſland into the Gulph of Mexico, and afterwards retire into our own limits? did he wiſh that we ſhould fight for the ſake of conqueſt only, and not with a view to enjoyment? If he then thought that after conquering New-Orleans we ſhould have a right to hold it, ſurely it will not be denied that we can hold it, after having obtained it by peaceable meaſures.

The gentleman ſeems however partly to have abandoned this ground, but in his opinion the treaty itſelf violates the Conſtitution. With that Gentleman I am unwilling to ſet the Conſtitution at defiance. I truſt we ſhall maintain it in all its vigor. The 3d article of the treaty, he ſays, either admits the ceded territory into the union immediately, or pledges us to do it hereafter. It cannot be contended that the territory is *ipſo facto* admitted, but the objection is that the President and Senate have no right to pledge the government for any thing not immediately within their own powers. This objection is not ſolid. Every day's practice proves that it is without any force whatever. The Preſident and the Senate have the treaty making power veſted in them, but almoſt all their treaties contain ſtipulations, which muſt be

performed by this House, if they are ever performed at all. In our last Convention with Great-Britain, the President and Senate pledged the United States to the payment of six hundred thousand pounds sterling, yet the payment of this money was not within the powers granted to them by the Constitution, nor could it ever have been paid without the concurrence of this House. It was never doubted however that this stipulation was constitutional. The present treaty with France pledges the United States to the payment of fifteen millions of dollars, yet gentlemen do not question the constitutionality of this measure, altho' it never can be carried into effect without the co-operation of this House. In fact there is no treaty made with a foreign power in which some of the regulations must not be entirely inactive, unless this House shall give its assent to them. So in the present instance the fifteen millions of dollars can never be paid, nor the ceded territory admitted into the union, unless this House shall give its assent.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1803.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Tobacco, new, 36*s*	*to* 40*s*; old, 40*s*	to 45*s* Cash.
Wheat,	6*s*6	to 7*s*6 *do.*
Flour, Fine, from old wheat,		33*s* *do.*
Do. Sup. ditto.		36*s* *do.*
Do. do. from new wheat,		42*s* *do*
Corn, new, 15*s*;	old,	17*s*6 *do.*
Hemp, Clean,	45*l*	to 50*l* *do.*
Iron,		33*l* *do.*
Whiskey,		3*s*6*d* *do.*
Bacon,		8*d* *do.*

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(No. VI.)

Answer to Martinus Scriblerus, *and Remarks concerning the* British Spy.

Having said as much concerning the first letter of the British Spy, as appears necessary to my present design; having shewn, at least to my own satisfaction, that the sarcasms which it contained, towards my fellow citizens in general, were unmerited, and that the character of Capt. Murray had been very improperly calumniated, I shall now leave the farther vindication of that gentleman, to those persons, who received, treated, introduced and recommended him as such; for although many allowances ought to be made, for a young man, a great part of whose life had been spent at sea, yet it ought not to exempt him from censure, if he should deport himself insultingly or offensively, either in conversation or manners. Persons who were intimate with Capt. Murray say, that he is an accomplished gentleman. It will be very easy for the friends of this stranger, if they think, to repel the calumny of the British Spy. The remarks which were made by me were general, and will apply to all similar cases. I mean neither to be personal, nor a partizan.

It will be equally easy, and in my opinion it is the duty of the representatives of the lower counties of the Potomac, to publish a contradiction as to the odious and humiliating picture which has been given concerning the inhabitants of that country. But perhaps they will consider the writings of the British Spy as the effusions of a distempered imagination, and that accusations, so self-evidently untrue, deserve no refutation.

It appears, by an advertisement in the Argus, that the letters of the British Spy are in great demand; that they have been published in pamphlets; and that Mr. Samuel Pleasants, the proprietor of that paper, is about to publish another edition, which are to be circulated throughout the United States. Some of them may probably find their way to Europe. How necessary then is it, that the falsehoods, with which they abound, should be contradicted and exposed? What sort of people will the Virginians be considered, if the portrait which the British Spy has drawn, shall be depended on? We shall be deemed the most ignorant, most debased, and most despicable people on earth; a people who make no other use of the blessings of liberty, and self-government, than to play the tyrant upon the poor, the needy, and the miserable.

The following paragraph, taken from the Argus, will shew, that Mr. Pleasants is not only a great gainer by the letters of the British Spy, but likewise that he is preparing another swarm of copies, so that the calumnies with which these letters abound, will be circulated far and wide.

"BRITISH SPY.

"SECOND EDITION.

"*As but a few copies of the first edition of* this valuable little work *remain on hand; the printer intends to put to press on Monday next, a second edition, which he hopes to have finished by the 20th of December—soon after which time he will be able to supply such of his correspondents in this and other states who were disappointed in obtaining copies of the first edition. The unprecedented demand of the book in this city and Petersburg (notwithstanding the letters were reprinted as they came out in at least five papers in this state) rendered it impossible to supply other places, except a few copies sent to Philadelphia and Alexandria.*" [Argus, Nov. 19.]

Esau sold his birth-right for a mess of pottage;—Judas betrayed his saviour for money; and many are the instances, in which men have been induced to betray their friends, or their country, for gain, ambition or revenge. I do not intend to be so uncourteous as to rank Mr. Pleasants with any of these, because I am induced to believe he is not capable of committing, with deliberation, an unworthy action. But the wisest and best men may sometimes err, and it is the duty of those who perceive it, to correct their errors, and bring them back to the paths of propriety.

If Mr. Pleasants is capable of investigating and weighing the true merits of the letters, and has taken the advantage of the public delusion to increase his wealth by the sale, then indeed, it will be proper to expose him. Let him, if he can enjoy his precious trash; let him boast of his *valuable little work*; and let him feast on the convulsive agonies, and throes and pangs, of his lacerated and bleeding country; but let us hear no more of his republicanism, of his patriotism, or his private virtues. In this point of view, it will be impossible to pardon him. In the other, if he will make the acknowledgment, his *valuable little work* will lose the benefit of his recommendation and patronage, and stand upon its sole merits. Mr. Pleasants and his friends, may take their choice. If they persist in supporting the *valuable little work*, they prove themselves enemies to republicanism. If they abandon the work, on account of its anti-republican tendencies, then they admit all that I ask.

It is not my design to push Mr. Pleasants, as the publisher, to extremeties either way; but I am solemnly determined, that he shall not be held up as the very pink and perfection of republicanism and patriotism, and derive all possible advantage from that opinion, at the same time when he is printing, publishing, circulating and recommending a pamphlet, which contains the most open and shameless libels, not merely against republican principles, but likewise against the honor, honesty, and respectability of our country. If he persists in his error, let him take the consequences. If he has discovered, and will acknowledge his error, then the public will be able to estimate his recantation.

Before the reader forms a final opinion upon this subject, I must recommend to him to read and consider the latter part of the 6th letter, or if he does not chuse to undertake the trouble or toil, to wait a little while, until he sees what I shall say concerning that *farrago* of falsehood and injustice. He will perceive that it contains an untruth, which every child, of five years old, can detect; he will, to his astonishment, perceive the following assertion:—"Virginia exhibits no great public improvements," when a single glance of the eye will present to his view, the capitol, the Armoury, the Penitentiary, the Warehouse, and the Canal.

He will perceive that the British Spy accuses the Virginians of committing the education of their children to fugitives, outcasts and criminals. And he will also see, that he has compared the polite and scientific professors of William and Mary, to a set of *contemptible cabbaging taylors*, concerning all which I shall hereafter, and in due season, make a full disquisition.

It is true that the British Spy scarcely *brushed* these subjects; but it will be seen, notwithstanding the anger and the censures of Martinus Scriblerus, that he shall, before I finally dismiss them, receive a severe and highly merited chastisement; I mean the chastisement of words.

The second letter relates to the Theory of the Earth. It is a subject, concerning which, it is impossible to go beyond conjecture. The admirers of the British Spy are welcome to embrace, to enjoy, and to inculcate his opinion on this subject. They can afford neither injury nor benefit. Some of the questions to which this letter relates can never be settled.

The third letter relates to the false eloquence of the Virginians. The writer shews, upon all occasions the same temper, which I have formerly mentioned; to depreciate the Virginian Character as much as he could. Perhaps Virginia, as a state, or some of her most influential Citizens, may have imposed some grievous injury upon the British Spy, in his proper person; otherwise why is it, that he seems to embrace with promptitude and pleasure, every possible chance of depreciating their character? Be this as it may, what excuse can be made for Mr. Pleasants for printing, publishing and recommending these letters, which so severely censure the country which gave him birth, now gives him bread, and from which he seeks an office of honor, profit and high trust?

This letter also contains a string of observations concerning Cicero and Demosthenes, the two renowned champions of oratory in ancient times. The reader has already been entertained with my sentiments, concerning the opinion of the British Spy as to Cicero.

Martinus Scriblerus has made a great bustle because I said, that the British Spy had committed a plagiarism. The proofs of that and the *ratiocinations* of both parties, are before the public, and altho' readers may differ as to the charge of plagiarism, there can be but one opinion as to the vanity and misrepresentations of the British Spy, when he pretended to be the first who had *plucked the wizzard beard of hoary error*. As I still entertain the same opinion which was given in the first and third numbers, it is only necessary to refer the reader to them.

It is true that this letter affords a wide field for observation; but it is not important whether the opinions of the British Spy are adopted or rejected. Nor is it of any consequence to acknowledge, what is evident to every body, that his opinions are conveyed in very pleasing and fascinating language. The sentences are grammatical, the connexion is easy, and the epithets are well chosen; but as to solidity, truth, utility or argument, they have but few pretensions.

The fifth and eighth letters are personal. They, as I understand the asterisks and descriptions, relate to persons, whom I respect, and who deserve to be respected by every body. The public have had many years of experience, to weigh and determine upon the merits of these gentlemen, and I expect do not want such aids as those which have been given or may be given by the British Spy or Fair Play, concerning them, or either of them. I shall only add, that I do not think the British Spy has drawn accurate portraits, but in what case, or to what extent, I shall not give an opinion, nor will I say, whether, in either case, too little or too much has been said, concerning all or either.

The fourth and sixth letters present the Virginians in a most odious and degraded view. They are presented as a banditti of the most abandoned description. There is not a crime, which *these* letters do not, directly or indirectly, impute to them, embracing all the grades and shades of criminality between murder and the most petty frauds.

The reader, who has been fascinated by the pictures and lulled to sleep by the melody of sounds and the sweetness of an ornamented and decorated sentence, has been, perhaps, already surprised at my opinions. Before I ask him to travel any farther with me, on the rough road of censure, and to forget that he has imbibed an opinion upon the subject, I must endeavor to rouse him from his slumbering delirium; I must persuade him to stand erect; to forget that the public voice has pronounced a sentence of applause upon the writings of the British Spy; and that it is a solitary, anonymous, unknown, and, perhaps, unsuspected writer, who expects to persuade him to metamorphose himself from a torpedo to a man.

Virginians! awake and behold the horrid portrait which this popular writer has presented. A likeness, which, if true, would make you a fit candidate for fame and distinction in the regions of Pluto.

I beseech you to read the fourth and and fifth letters of the British Spy with attention; strip them of their trappings; simplify the language; ascertain the truth and investigate the designs of the writer; and it will be impossible to withhold your disgust and indignation. If I am mistaken, then indeed you will deserve that niche in the temple of infamy which has been prepared for you by this calumniator.

A truce with declamation and invective; let us proceed to an examination; let us pluck the beard of audacity and imposition; let us unmask our foe; let us drag him and all his abettors to the bar of justice; let them be tried at the tribunal of truth, and immolated upon the scaffold of public indignation.

FAIR PLAY.

(To be continued.)

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Dulce est desipere in loco.

There is a time for all things; and, among others, a time to laugh.

A NOTE CONCILIATORY, TO FAIR PLAY,

FROM

MARTINUS SCRIBLERUS.

Most Enviable,

Right sorry am I to discover by the second number of thy profound lucubrations, that thou hast so egregiously mistaken the nature and object of my former *Critique*. That thy imagination should have converted a dissertation approbatory and eulogistic, into a criticism vituperative and even damnatory! That thou shouldst have supposed the sage, the philosophic Scriblerus to have *run mad* with anger!!! Ah! no, no, no; little it would it become the grave, the solemn, the abstracted Martinus to be moved with the petty passions of ordinary men; and least of all; most learned and most Attic, could he see cause to be angred at the solar blaze of *thy* erudition, or the forked lightning of *thy* wit.

If Martinus hath erroneously confounded the author of the Hints with the author of Fair Play, he hopeth confidently for the pardon of both. He humbly conceiveth that no injury hath been done to either by the imputation. The spirit of both compositions being equally stimulant, and their effect and operation as precisely the same as opium in substance and opium in infusion, the mistake of Martinus was natural; and most assuredly where the parallel, in spirit and effect, is so very close, little booteth it to the public whether that puny exotic came from Cape Nichola Mole, or this fat weed first sprang on the oblivious Banks of Lethe.

Yet Martinus must still press upon thee the credit which thy modesty declineth; the credit of having spun from thy own ingenious brains the webs both of the Hints and Fair Play; and the farther credit of a manœuvre, most instructive to all writers militant, of multiplying thyself before the public, so as to gain by the appearance of numbers, what thou wouldst despair of attaining in thy single capacity. But if indeed, and in verity, the author of the Hints and the author of Fair Play, be two distinct and separate persons, Martinus begeth liberty to hail ye as a *par nobile fratrum*; for, most assuredly, the parts of a jointed snake which hath fallen to pieces under the blow of the assailant, have not a greater resemblance and adaptation to each other, than ye reciprocally display.

Thou savest, most courtly, that although "the "word Critique is *often used*, yet there are many "people who *affect* to admire the British Spy, who "do not understand it." Thou art often complimentary to thy countrymen; and here, most urbane, thou payest them a double compliment: first, on their ignorance of a word which thou surest is *often used*; and secondly, on their hypocritical affectation to admire a work which, in truth, they do not admire. But let me ask thee why should we perplex ourselves about the applause which our deluded countrymen bestow on the British Spy? Why should you and I fret ourselves into a jaundice at the admiration which that writer hath excited? Let us beware, most prudential; a part of this world is censorious; in some malignant moment, they may *affect* to misconstrue our liberal efforts to enlighten them, and most unjustly and unrighteously apply to us, Churchill's sentiment—

"*Superior virtue and superior sense,*
"*To fools and knaves will ever give offence*"

Permit me now, most sapient, to rectify thy judgment and taste in one particular. Thou complainest of the inversion or transposition of my style, inasmuch as I have used the phrase, "an essay vituperative:" knowest thou not, most intelligent, that this was the manner of Greece and Rome? Hast thou not remarked, most observant, what an air of solemnity most awful, of learning most profound, this same inversion of style diffuseth over a work? And surely, above all, thou wilt not mortify and humiliate me so far, most benign and scientific, as to alledge that thou hast never read Martinus Scriblerus, *Pere to Bathos*, or, concerning the art of sinking in poetry? Nay, thy proficiency and excellence in prosaic composition convinceth me that thou hast studied, with close assiduity, the principles of that work; and, if so, thou must have observed that it oweth no small part of its merit to those erudite inversions of style, and those solemn and polupholsboic epithets which thou has inadvertently censured as pedantic. As to me, surely it little consorteth with the gravity of my character to exchange a style so antique and so renowned, for the light and fantastic fopperies of the present day.

Thou hast observed, most critical,—"He ought "to have said, "a censorious essay has appeared, "or has been published;" or if he insisted on giving to the word, essay, *the physical faculties of* "*form and substance*, he should have said, "an es-"say has been sent forth." If Martinus hath, indeed, been guilty of this hallucination, if he hath ascribed to thy essay the faculties either of *form* or *substance*, it most assuredly was not his intention, and he beggeth thy pardon for the injustice of the imputation. He acknowledgeth thy contempt of *forms*; thy Pegasus, unlike the ponderous and unwieldy Falstaff, is much too *mounting*, ardent and imperial to obey the curb of form; and as to substance, thou knowest that is out of the question. Thou hast thyself avowedly deferred it until thy next lucubration. Thou proceedeth to close thy sentence in this manner—"this might have been "borne, but to personify Essay (meaning thy Es-"say) was going too far." Martinus must acknowledge the propriety of this criticism. For if Tully was justly censurable as having "o'erstepped the modesty of nature" when he personified the walls of the Roman Capitol, and even the neighboring rocks, Martinus is certainly more censurable in having imputed life and activity to an object which hath been generally pronounced by the world to be much more frigid, obdurate and remote from animation, than those even of Tully.

I fear, most accurate, that thou art incorrect as to the respectfulness of the notice heretofore taken of the author of the Hints; The facts, as I opine, however painful to thee and me, standeth thus: first a hint appeared in four lines; these four lines were supposed to contain a mysterious, personal threat; and of four lines it was not easy to detect the author, by his style; he might have been some person sufficiently pre-eminent in point of fame and talents to have justified the popular suspicions and prejudices against the publisher of those much applauded and somewhat censured letters of the British Spy. It was therefore, I presume, thought advisable to reply to the author of the four lines, and throw to him a *cartel* of defiance. This drew him out at greater length. A few sentences betrayed him, and from that moment all apprehensions on his account seem to have vanished. He must have been surprized to find that he was noticed only so long as his brevity kept him unknown. Surprized, indeed, was I; for, without dubitation, the neglected essay, headed, Another Hint, whether we regard the Lilliputian tenuity and delicacy of the wit, (as in that *novel*, excellent and apposite simile of Little David, with his little sling and stone, which beareth so strong an analogy to the elegant and celebrated ditty of "There was a little man and he had a little horse;" or whether we advert to the heroic resolution of the writer, in resolving to seek out "the great Goliah, the giant of Gath," in the event (a very proistible one to be sure) of *his* being selected as a subject for the pencil of the British Spy; or whether we contemplate it as *parturient* with all those meritorious properties which lead to "laugh and be fat," (a phrase which irresistibly remindeth one not only of the author's habits, but of the texture of his brain;) or whether we survey the *toute ensemble* and mark the high taste of the design and colouring of the whole piece (unparralled except by the Dutch painting of the sacrafice of Isaac as celebrated by Doctor Moore;) in short, on whatever side we contemplate the many sided piece headed Another Hint, it presenteth so fine a topic for an evangelic meditation on the vanity and futility of sublunary things, so fat a subject for the humour striving pen of a Swift or the mimic pencil of a Foote, that I much marvel it hath remained (though such an æra of genius) for Martinus Scriblerus in these latter times, to chaunt its praises.

Having referred, as I presume, most laborious to the dictionnaries *which thou sometimes consultest*, as thou informest us, thou hast given to thy unlettered countrymen an explanation of the phrases "have not con-"gregated so many examples of parturient fancy "*and* ambidextrous ratiocination;" which explanation is in these words—"have not gathered toge-"ther so many examples of *fancy about to bring* "*forth an argument* on both sides:" Now although Martinus admitteth that this exposition is vastly obstetric and profound; yet certainly it is as complete a miscarriage as ever was perpetrated by the forceps of Doctor Slop himself. Thou hast, most accurate, jostled fancy entirely out of her office, and imposed, on her, functions with which she hath as little connexion as she literally hath with those of Juno Lucina. Thou hast confounded fancy with reason; and set the former to doing the work of the latter; *bringing forth arguments*; whereas, in the opinion of Martinus, the operations of the two powers, are as distinct, as those of the statuary and the painter. Accordingly Martinus had assigned them separate departments; "parturient fancy *and* "ambidextrous ratiocination;" drawing a line of demarcation between them by the particle, *and*; yet most freely Martinus acquitteth thee of any malice in imputing this absurdity *to him*; since he verily believeth, most sagacious, thou didst not perceive that there was any absurdity in the case.

Martinus applaudeth the diligence with which thou hast collected a list of the animals usually caught in nets; such as *horses, eels, squirrels* and *oysters*. *Oysters*, &c. caught in a net!—hem! "very well, very well, indeed; thank you good Sir; "I owe you one." Yet, after all, thou sayest,—"Besides this, every body understands the common "phrase—"all are fish which come into the net." If this be so, if all are fish which come into the net, eels, oysters, partridges, squirrels, horses and all, thou mighest have been content with Martinus' original commentary, and spared thyself not only the *toil* of thy researches, but the risible solemnity of thy complex and contradictory reasonings upon this all-important subject. Leaving thee to *brush*, thy oysters, partridges, squirrels, eels, &c. Martinus proceedeth to extol thy apostrophe to the knights of the thimble and goose: yet it is, so palpably, dragged by force into the composition, and is, withal, so extremely pathetic and melting, that Martinus cannot help suspecting thee of having some *circumstance* to carry by the favor of those gentlemen. He heartily wisheth thee success. Yet be it remembered that Martinus had uttered no sarcasm at the knights of the needle, to justify the tragic ire of thy explosion; on the contrary he had recognized their utility and merit in being the only authors of *beneficial circumstances* of whom the world had ever before heard. Nevertheless, if thy exclamation, most prudent, hath gained *thy purpose*, thou art perfectly welcome to all the advantages of it.

Thou sayest, most devout, "it is not designed by Providence that every man should have learning, wisdom—wit, &c." as this sentiment occurreth very near the close of *thy publication*, I think I may venture to assure thee, that thou will not have a reader, who, by the time he reacheth the sentiment, will not be fully prepared to give his unequivocal assent to it. *En passante*, however, the knights aforesaid, are under no great obligation to thee for this part of thy apostrophe; and Martinus leaveth thee to make thy peace with them for the impudency of thy condolence on their want of intellectual faculties; thou speakest of them as if thou hadst found them, *experimentally*, to be *good-natured, useful* creatures, but without sufficient *wisdom* or *wit to take care of their own interests*; of the latter part of which imputation, Martinus, *experimentally* acquitteth them.

Thou complainest that the expression *key-tone* is beyond thy comprehension; now, from the rapidity, dexterity and sleight of hand with which thou changest thy figures upon the reader, Martinus had sus-

pected thee of having taken lectures from Signors Falconi, Premie, and Elliott; and of having not only mastered their cabalistic phrases, but of being really far gone in the essential arts and mysteries of their profession.

Thy device of treating *hey tow*, "*with contempt or profound respect, as the reader pleases*" is really so delicate and so poignant, that one cannot help being reminded of Mr. Bayes, and his ingenious contrivances to be witty, and still to keep on the windy side of the law.

Martinus it seemeth hath also mistaken the meaning of the word farrago; because he considered it as implying *a disorderly mixture*; whereas in truth it meaneth—what—a medley!!! bravo! Martinus hath heard before of a distinction without a difference; but never until now hath be seen it so strikingly and beautifully exemplified.

After having exhausted thy quiver on the words and phrases of Martinus, thou sayest—"I have always considered a criticism upon words and phrases to be degrading and disgraceful;" and thou addest—"every body will see that I have been forced into this toilsome task." Martinus deploreth the sad necessity that could drive thee to do an action which thou believedst, at the time, to be degrading and disgraceful. He is advised by writers on ethics that no such necessity can ever exist. But comfort thyself; there is no degradation or disgrace in a criticism on words or phrases; universal grammar is nothing but such a criticism; and every belle lettres writer from the days of Longinus at least to those of Doctor Blair have partaken in this degradation and disgrace, if any exist on the subject. No, most indoctrinated; all dependeth on the manner; and though it be, therefore, true that a criticism on words and phrases may be both degrading and disgraceful, yet the degradation and disgrace result from the incapacity of the author, and not from the nature of his subject. As if, for example, his criticism be palpably the offspring of a surly temper acting upon a leaden brain; filled with cold, dull, abortive conceits, at which no one laughs but the author; and instead of the pure the delicate irradiations of attic art, producing only a string of coarse, bald, rude words of direct abuse, uncovered even with the gauze of irony; such as *mean, trifling, childish, low, despicable, poor, puerile*; (which altho' they are certainly neither wit nor argument, yet surely they are the unequivocal indications of the soft, the mild, benignant temper and polished manners of their author:) when such, I say, is the manner of the critic, he hath reason to apprehend both degradation and disgrace. But such, most courtly, is not thy manner; thou art gentle, innocent and sportive as the lamb when he playeth on the vernal bank; thy style more soft and touching than the melody of the dove, when she warbleth to the attentive grove. Thine is not the coarse and surly satire of Juvenal; no; it is the airy, frolic wit, the graceful jest, the courtly smile of Horace. It pleaseth all; *and hurteth none. Vive la bagatelle, vive la joie.*

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman in Bordeaux, to his friend in Charleston, Dated September 20

"I have just been to the dock-yard, where they are building gun-boats for the invasion of England; they are long boats without sails, having one 24 pounder at each end; they carry from one to two hundred and fifty men each. In this city 300 are to be built, 150 are almost finished and the whole are to be completed in one month and a half. About 12,000 are to be built or building on the coast of France. With these, and 800,000 men now under arms, they hope to shake the power of England to its very basis."

"*Good words cost nothing*"—From an expression which dropped from Mr. Rodney some time ago, describing himself as "very hostile," we were led to consider him confessedly a morose ill-natured character. Rendering to every man his due, we must now retract that opinion, and acknowledge that the very first sentence in another more recent speech from that gentleman shews on the contrary that he is a very affectionate, loving and *friendly* man. Read the following.

"With *my friend* from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) I will on all occasions exercise an independent judgment, &c. and with *my friend* from Maryland (Mr. Nicholson) I am satisfied that the idea &c. was the most remote from the intention of *my friend* from Virginia (Mr. Eppes) from his known character!"

Now, we know nothing of the "known character of Mr. Eppes (the President's son-in-law) and shall not therefore insist but what "idea" at all may be "the most remote from his intention!"—But we must say that *Cæsar* Rodney, Esquire, has a vast deal of benevolence, thus to extend itself to such opposite interests, and that if he does not with this tender courteous style work himself into a lead in Congress, those with whom he has to deal must feel much more of the nature of *Cassius* and of *Brutus* than of the steady devotion of *Mark Anthony*—In short if Mr. Rodney does feel his own want of talents to fill the part expected of him, it is quite prudent in him to try the experiment of coaxing by being every body's "*friend;*" and verily he has begun in time. We hope in his present company he entertains no scruples as to the objects of his regard, and that he will not halt a single moment "in the full tide of successful experiment" to notice the following advice.

"The friends thou hast, and their adoption try'd
"Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel,
"But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
"Of each new-hatch'd unfledg'd comrade."

(Fred. Town Herald.)

Col. Butler's Trial.—On last Monday week the testimony in this case before the General Court Martial, now sitting in Frederick, was gone through with both on the side of the prisoner and the prosecution. Col. Butler was then allowed time for his defence, which together with adjournments from other causes prevented the meeting of the Court again for the transaction of business till Monday last, the 5th of December. On that day Col. Butler, attended by his counsel Mr. J. H. Thomas, presented his defence, which was in part read by himself, and the remainder (owing to his indisposition from a severe cold) the court permitted to be read by his counsel. The reading of the defence alone lasted upwards of an hour. We are aware of the invidious and indelicate suggestions for which an opportunity might be had in our expressing a sentiment on this performance, and we shall therefore wait quietly for an opportunity of publishing the defence itself as soon as the sentence of the Court Martial is made known. This will not take place until after the sentence and proceedings have been submitted to the examination either of the Secretary at War or General Wilkinson, the commander in chief and arresting officer. The court, we understand, concluded their deliberations on Tuesday, the day after the defence was delivered; but as they are all sworn to secrecy there is no telling yet what that determination was.

In publishing a list of the officers, composing the court for Col. Butler's trial, we committed last week an unintentional inaccuracy, in not naming the members according to the proper order of seniority of rank:—For which the best apology we can now offer is by rectifying the mistake in the following correct list.

Colonel Burbeck—President.

MEMBERS.

Lt. Col. Freeman,	Lt. Col. Kingsbury,
Major M'Rea,	Major Bruff,
Capts. Reid,	Capts. Stille,
M'Clallen,	Freeman,
Boote,	Beall,
Saunders,	Lieut. Osborne,

Lieut. House—Judge Advocate.

Promotion.—Capt. Bruff is appointed a Major in the army of the United States, in the room of Major Blackburn, deceased.

(bal.)

Latest from EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10.

By the arrival of the ship Favourite, in 35 days from Liverpool, we have been put in possession of Liverpool papers to the 3d of November, inclusive, containing London dates to the 1st; being, we believe, the latest received in town. These papers contain intelligence of a highly interesting nature; they detail the principal occurrences in the different nations of Europe, their situations, the operations of the belligrent powers, and the vast preparations for attack on the part of France, and defence, on the part of the United Kingdoms. The threatened invasion has not yet been attempted, but the various movements of the French troops, the positive orders to General Officers to repair to their respective ports, the state of forwardness in which the Gun-boats are, and a combination of circumstances lead us to suppose that the moment is not far distant, when the blow will be struck, which will put an end to the existence or independence of Great-Britain, or establish her power upon such a basis, as the lapse of ages cannot undermine.

The United Kingdoms, unappalled by the threats and preparations of their implacable foe, proudly conscious of their strength, and secure as to the issue of any attempt of invasion, at the same time that they neglect no means of defence, and exhibits the appearance of a nation in arms, are actively engaged in finding out new channels of commerce, to dispose of their manufactures and colonial productions. While thus pursuing the arts of peace amindst the din of war.

France, actuated by a thirst for glory and the hopes of plunder, and led on by Bonaparte, has sworn to humble her hated *Rival* or perish in the attempt.—She spares no expence, and appears to think lightly of the sacrifice in the prosecution of this design; eager to injure Britain by every method in her power, she has provided an army of 40,000 men for the subjugation of

Portugal, the government of which anxious to avert or protract the impending blow, has entered into negociation, in which

Spain takes an active part. From the present disposition, of her *Masters* it appears impossible that she can remain much longer neutral. Her ancient spirit gone, her Councils under the controul of France, her immense treasures arrived, urged by Britain to declare her intention, and pressed by France to enter into the war, her only hopes of peace rest in the result of her proposals to

Russia to act as mediator.—She finding it for her interest to remain neutral during the present war, has hitherto remained friendly with all the belligerent powers. At present, however, a coolness exists between her ambassador, Count Marcoff; and the Court of the Thuileries. Her ollie formidable rival,

Turkey is fast verging towards annihilation; her fair Province, Egypt, is with the exception of Alexandria, which was surrounded and had offered to capitulate, entirely in possession of the Mamelukes, in other provinces disaffected Pachas, rear the standard of rebellion, to which thousands of deluded wretches flock, and who, when attacked by superior numbers, are deserted by their leaders, and pay with their heads the price their disobedience.

Of the other nations in Europe, who are either wrapped in profound peace or attached to the powers at war, nothing merits particular notice.

The ship Favorite, Mackie, arrived at this port last evening, in 35 days from Liverpool. She left there on the 3d November, but brings no loose papers.

No declaration of war had been issued against Spain or Portugal, as was expected, nor had any embargo been laid on the vessels on the port of Liverpool; though such an event was talked of as likely to take place shortly. Business was very dull, and the people waited with much anxiety for the expected visit from the French.

December 12.

Since Mr. Jefferson out jockied Bonaparte, in the purchase of Louisiana, it is taken for granted that he will be President at the next election; provided that he inclineth thereunto. The only difficulty is to find a Vice President. Mr. Burr is entirely out of the question, as hath been shown by Capt. Cheetham in several elaborate publications. Who then shall be the man? shall it be *John Breckenridge*, of Kentucky, or *A. Moore* of Virginia, or *Robert R. Livingston*, of New-York, or *Elbridge Gerry*, of Massachusetts; It is supposed that neither of those will meet the *Clintonian* views, without which any proposal is vain.—The public must patiently wait until the *Sovereigns* of the *sovereign* people announce the candidate.

LONDON, October 20

INVASION.

CURIOUS Account of an Invasion intended to have been made upon England in 1386, by HENRY of France, during the Reign of RICHARD II. of England, as stated in a scarce book, called "An History of the Civill Warres of England, betweene the two Houses of Lancaster and Yorke," written in Italian by Sir FRANCIS BROND, and translated into English by HENRY Earl of Monmouth—Printed at London in 1641.

This mean while the French Fleet in the havens
1386. of Flanders, that of Sluce not being able to containe 1267 bottoms; for upon this number all Writers doe neere upon agree: as many Ships as sailed upon the sea from the Straits of Guibraltar to Prucia, were detained for this service, there were numbered of Knights and Gentlemen 20000, as many Crossebow men of Genowa; the which together with foot and adventurers, made up the number of 100000, the Mariners, servants and other people, made up another number apart.—Whosoever had not hired some vessell of his owne proper cost, be he of what condition he please, hee was allowed no more attendance but one horse and one servant; no unuseful mouthes were allowed of: there was no Prince uninvited, nor who invited did not contribute. The King of Spaine ships, the Duke of Saxonie and Bavaria's Souldiers. The Count of Savoy went thither in person, accompanied by many warriers: the strife in expences between Princes and great Lords was very great. To what was necessary they added superfluitye; the Masts and Yards gay with streamers, glistered with gold and azure; incredible store of victuals: there was nothing unprovided for: the price of things were eighteen times doubled; all things were growne to an excessive price: the provisions of the Navie were not touched: what was there daily consumed, was inestimable: warriers flocked thither not unlike a torrent, *spending prodigally the certainty which they had, upon the hopes of uncertaine gaine.* The court of it selfe was sufficient to cause a dearth. The King was accompanied by the Duke of Lorreigne and of Bar: by the Counts of Savoy, Genowa, Saint *Paul*, Armignac, Longavire, Eu; by the Dolphin of Auvergne, by the Lord Cussi, and by all the Barons and Nobility of France, Constable *Clisson* did on the other side in Brittanny rig forth a Navie of 72 Ships, and that nothing might bee wanting to the securitie and Majestie of *so great a King*, the woods of that and the neighbouring Provinces, were impoverished, for the building of a Cittie, framed all of boords and rafters; it was compassed about, as it were with a wall, Bullwarkes, Loop-holes, Casements, and other things then in use in fortification, which might bee joyned together or taken in peeces, as occasion should serve. The circumference thereof was 300 paces, the height twenty, and at the distance of twenty paces was plated a turret of thirty paces high, capable of ten defendants; within this circuit in answerable distance were placed lodgings for the King Princes, and Officers, Piazzaes, Market-places, space for Pavilions; nothing was wanting which was requisite in a strong, commodious and long since built City; but all this Fabricke, together with five hundred men, being embarqued for Sluce, a *chanse winde arose*, which dispersed the Fleet; and three vessells loaden with the Fabricke, were together with their Masters and Architectors, driven upon the sands in the mouth of the Thames; the Admirall with twenty other gained Sluce with much adoe. King *Richard* afterwards caused this Fabricke to be reared up in a spacious place. At the same time came the Duke of Berry to Sluce, much expected many weeks before. Hee by divers pretences had of purpose prolonged his coming, though he had been daily solicited: hee finding their minds perplexed by reason of their losse, which they tooke as an ill omen, made use thereof, declaring himselfe averse to this expedition; that in his opinion the King should not doe well to hazard his person, liberty, and estate to the danger of the seas
Nov. at such a season as this, (it was now *November*)
1386. much lesse to the danger of war, in a country where he could meet with nothing but manifest danger: that the relation of the English forces to consist of but 60000 Archers, and 8000 Pikemen, was false; since it was manifest that besides such as guarded the havens, and those who Lancaster had carried along with him, *Richard* had an army of 100000. Archers, and 10000. horse. This being exaggerated in full Councell, were it, or for that hee really was of that opinion, or out of a desire to crosse the Duke of Burgondy, the chiefe inciter to this enterprise; or that they were both of one minde (as some believed) to have their reputations, the voyage was put off to another time: wherewith the Nobility were scandalized, but much more the common people, from whom so vast a summe of money had beene raised for nothing. The present charge was cast up to have surpassed the ransome of King *John*, wich was very great.

A Morning Paper states that orders have been given, which are ready completed, for the making of a new Royal Standard of England, with which we are assured our Gracious Sovereign himself has declared his determination to take the field at the head of of his armies, should the enemy succeed in making a landing in his country.

An American Gentleman from Holland, reports that the tenth demi-brigade had positively refused to volunteer their services for the invasion of England; and that in consequence of this they had been sent to the Banks of the Rhine as a mark of degradation.

We have already stated that Jersey is expected to be one of the first objects of the enemy's attack. Some frigates from the Downs, and three bomb vessels from Sheerness, have, within these few days, received orders to sail immediately for that island.

An express arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday morning early to the Custom-house; and to Admiral Sir, J. Colpoys, Bart. K. B. Port Admiral, to lay an embargo on all Spanish and Portuguese vessels in that port, and on all vessels bound to any port in Spain and Portugal. The necessary orders were immediately issued to our cruizes and letters of marque. Of course Spanish and Portuguese war is inevitable, to the great joy of all our jolly tars and Royal Marines.

On Saturday last it was rumoured in Dublin upon the authority of letters from Sligo, Mayo, and Galway, that a French fleet had anchored in Mullowman Bay, near Sligo. It was even added, that they had landed troops. In order to remove any alarm that might be created by this rumour, Mr. Wickham wrote a letter to the Lord Mayor, informing his lordship that the supposed fleet was only a small force of three British men of war, which had anchored in the above bay.

Private advices from Holland, of a recent date, repeat the statement of the naval preparations in the ports of that country being in a very forward state, with the addition that a general embargo is hourly expected to take place; and expresses a confident opinion that the attempt to invade this country will very shortly be made.

The taking of the oaths of fidelity to the new government has occasioned considerable disturbance in the Canton of Berne. In the Communed Auvergne, the greater part refused to take the oath.—About seven hours before the ceremony commenced, the people assembled in a tumultuous manner. A Mr. Eager pronounced the negative to the oath in his own name, and those of his adherents. The malcontents afterwards proceeded to the church, and declared, that till the rights of the Commune were secured, they could not take the oath of fidelity to government. This happened on the Second September last, on the evening of which day they found means to introduce into the church a bottle of the essence of brimstone near the seat of the president, which filled it with a vapour so pestilential, that no one could remain in it.

An order of the government of the Little Canton of Zarich, for the suspension of the criminal code of Helvetia, has occasioned a great sensation in Switzerland, and many members of the inferior council have protested against it.

Letters received from the Island of St. Helena, by the country ship the Cambrian, lately arrived, says that fresh disturbances have broke out at the Cape of Good Hope, and that the Governor, unable to reconcile the soldiery, had dispatched a vessel to the Isle of France, to represent the situation of the garrison to the Captain General of that Island.—Numbers of the garrison are stated to have fled into the interior, and to have been engaged by Gaika, the Caffre King, to serve in his army, in a grand expedition which he meditates against the Chiefs residing near the great Fish River. The consequence of these desertions has been such as to induce the Council to issue orders to prevent any Europeans from passing certain prescribed bounds, under pain of death. Provisions are extremely scarce at the Cape, and the cattle are generally driven off. The supply for the town is so scanty, and so unfrequent, that the people are put under allowance. It is impossible to trace the origin of the disconcerts. Some allledge it to be in the depravity of the soldiery; others to the imbecility of the government. The inhabitants are under the necessity of keeping guard at the several passes, to prevent further desertion. Several deserters have, however, been taken in the attempt.

RICHMOND THEATRE.

The public are respectfully informed the Temporary Theatre, at Maj. Quarrier's will open this evening,
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1803,
with a celebrated Comedy, called

John Bull;
OR, AN
Englishman's Fire Side.

Written by George Colman, Esq. author of "Speed the Plough," "Poor Gentleman," "Heir at Law," *&c. &c. and which has been received with more distinguished marks of approbation than any Comedy since the* "School for Scandal."

To which will be added the Musical Entertainment of

ROSINA.

☞ Doors to be opened at 5, and performance to begin at 6 o'clock, precisely.

*** Tickets to be had at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, at Mr. Davis's Printing Office, and at the Theatre. Admittance One Dollar.

FOR SALE,

A tract of Land,

CONTAINING 338 acres, by a late survey, one third uncleared, with the half of a valuable GRIST MILL, adjoining the same, in the county of Hanover, on Chickahominy Swamp, about twelve miles from Richmond. The land has on it a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, dairy and three good barns, one of which is commodious and lately built; also a valuable orchard, producing a sufficiency of fruit every other year to make from 250 to 300 gallons of brandy. The mill is situated within a quarter of a mile of the dwelling house, in a good neighborhood, and receives annually from 130 to 150 barrels of toll corn.

If the above property is not disposed of before the 2d day of January next, it will be sold then to the highest bidder, the terms being made known on that day. THOMAS NORVELL.

December 18, 1803.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the BANK of ALEXANDRIA, that an Election will be held at the Court house in this Town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of said Bank for the ensuing year, agreeable to charter.

By order of the President and Directors.
GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

December 15.

James River Company.

THE subscriber is authorised to receive proposals for furnishing Good White Oak Scantling for making Lockgates, for the James River Company.

Those disposed to undertake, will be informed of particulars on application to

Robert Pollard.

December 10th, 1803. ow3w

205

IRISH LINENS.

12 *good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide*

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 25 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Assortment of

28 *Fall and Winter*

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. tf.

In the case of *THOMAS HOOPER*, late a BANKRUPT.

THE Commissioners under a commission of Bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth against the said Thomas Hooper, of the city of Richmond, in the state of Virginia, merchant, intend to meet on the 17 29th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Rising Sun Tavern, in the said city of Richmond, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when, and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

RICHARD DENNY. }
CHARLES SPENCER. } Assignees.

Richmond, Oct. 25, 1803.

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30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a Negro Girl, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good semstress. 41

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

Samuel Shelton & Co.

Having provided themselves with a convenient Lumber House, near the Basin, will keep a constant supply of

X **Fresh Flour**

FOR SALE.

THEY will also receive PRODUCE on STORAGE, and transact business on COMMISSION

Richmond, November 18, 1803.

JOHN LESSLIE,

Has just received from London and Bristol,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

21 # Cut Glass,

In Table Setts, &c. &c. and an ample supply of

COPPER,

Raised Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his usual ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Horsley's Creek, 529 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-House to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under-pinned with brick, also a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg. 28

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick house nearly opposite the Post-Office, which was last occupied by Edmund W. Rootes— 22
For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, *or* THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

WILLIAM M'CAY,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

Main-street—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of GOLD and SILVER

WATCHES,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold ditto.—Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch-Makers' Tools and Materials, &c.—He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—All of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States. 10

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

☞ CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, November 5th, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers and members of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the state of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend their annual general meeting, to be held in the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on the 2d day of January next, agreeable to law. Those who do not attend in person or by proxy, will be represented by the members of the state legislature representing the counties wherein the respective members reside, or by the senator of their respective districts. 3

W. F. Ast

Principal agent M. A. S.

Richmond, Nov. 27, 1803.

☞ The printers in this state are requested to insert the above once a week for four weeks.

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his business as extensively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he shall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a supply of the best Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Marseilles, &c. which he will sell low for cash only. 19
All persons having claims against him will be paid on application, and those in his debt are requested to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of MATTHEW ANDERSON, deceased late of the city of Williamsburg, are desired to make them known; and all those who are indebted, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as indulgence cannot be given. 5

Robert Anderson,

Attorney in fact for S. and R. Anderson, executrixes of Matthew Anderson, dec.

Williamsburg, December 2d, 1803. ep4w.

NOTICE.

THE acting executors of George Nicolson, deceased, and his surviving partners, hereby notify the purchasers of slaves belonging to the late Rope Walk concern, that their bonds are placed in the hands of our attorney, Charles Copland, who is authorised to receive payment. These bonds fall due on the 12th of next month, and are to bear interest from their date, if not punctually paid. It is hoped that this will be attended to. (2)

T. NICOLSON, }
A. NICOLSON, } *Acting Ex'ors.*
J. CRINGAN, } *Surviving*
W. ATCHISON, } *Partners.*

Richmond, December 12th, 1803. 1aw3w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, (living at King William courthouse, Virginia) on Wednesday the 7th inst. a mulatto boy named JACK, about six feet two or three inches high, slender made, and remarkably large feet, between nineteen and twenty years of age; had on when he went away, a short brown coat, a swansdown waistcoat striped red and black, and a pair of corduroy pantaloons. He carried off with him a variety of other clothes, among which was a swansdown waistcoat lined with black flannel. He has a father living at Mr. Benjamin Waller's near Williamsburg, about which place he is now probably lurking. Whoever will deliver the said boy to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges. (2)

MADISON LIPSCOMB.

King William Courthouse, 12awp3w.
Dec. 13, 1803.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, on twelve months credit, at the Blacksmith's shop near Thomas Gardner's, in the upper end of Louisa county, on Saturday the 31st day of December next, the

TRACT OF LAND,

ADJOINING the lands of the said Gardner, the property of John Tabb, dec. being the tract of land which was purchased by the said Tabb of Bartholomew Dandrige—by

The Commissioners.

November 28th, 1803.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

Has received from *London* and *Liverpool*, a well selected assortment of

FALL & FASHIONABLE,

GOODS,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. 11

He has on hand a few elegant

LOOKING GLASSES,

In burnished Gold Frames;

THERMOMETERS, &c. &c.

R. J. has rented a commodious Lumber-House, near the Basin, where he will receive Produce on Storage or Commission. Persons inclined to intrust their property to his care, may depend on the strictest attention to their interest.

Richmond, October 15. oawtf.

NOTICE.

To the Assignees of *Isaac McPhearson, Anthony & Pleasants, Edward Hyde, Joseph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleasants* and *Mansfield Watkins.*

YOU are hereby required to attend the commissioners named and authorised in and by the commissions of bankruptcies awarded and issued and now in prosecution against the said Isaac McPhearson, Anthony & Pleasants, Edward Hyde, Joseph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleasants, and Mansfield Watkins, on the 12th day of January, 1804, at their office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the estates and effects of the said bankrupts according to the act of the congress of the United States in that case made and provided, which if you fail of doing, a meeting will be forthwith appointed, by the commissioners in the said commissions named and authorised, for you to produce your receipts and payments touching the same, and to make a dividend of such part of the said estates and effects as shall appear to be remaining in your hands. 10

By order of the Commissioners,

Ro: Brooke, s. c.

Commissioners' Office, Richmond, November 16th, 1803.

FRANCIS FOLLET,

From New-York,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF A FEW BALES OF

DRY GOODS

Consisting of

Superfine Broad Cloths, Casimeres, and German Ticklenburghs;

WHICH will be sold by the Bale or Piece, at a price worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase, for ready pay. 8

HE HAS

As formerly advertised,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELLERY;

SILVER, PLATED, JAPANNED, & CUTLERY WARE—GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, &c.

ALL of which being laid in on the best terms, can and will be sold as low as in any market in the United States.

Richmond, Nov. 26, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS FOR SALE,

VERY LOW INDEED,

FOURTH proof French Brandy, by the pipe.
Second proof Holland Gin, by the pipe.
Best Green Coffee, by the hhd.
New-England Rum, by the hhd.
Sherry Wine, (best quality) by the quarter Cask.
Window Glass, by the box, different sizes.
Cotton Cards, assorted numbers, by the box

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

PATENT BALANCES.

E. W. ROOTES.

November 30th, 1803.

FOR SALE,

My LOT and HOUSES,

IN York Town, on the main street, and convenient to the Church and Courthouse. The buildings are, a brick dwelling house with three rooms and a passage and convenient closets below, and three rooms and a passage above stairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, wash house, and other out houses. This would make one of the best stands in York for a merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr Robert Gibbons in York, or the subscriber in Richmond. 26

John Moss.

September 22, 1803. tf

NOTICE.

In the case of EPHRAIM MACQUILLIN, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the congress of the U. States passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against *Ephraim Macquillin*, merchant, of the city of Richmond, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Thursday the 24th day of this month, on Saturday the 10th, and on Saturday the 31st days of December next, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of each day, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects: When and where the creditors are to come forward prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to him the commissioners shall appoint. RO: BROOKE, 10

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office, Richmond, November 19th, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize, 11

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

Music, French and Drawing.

MR. & MRS. CORNILLON,

WHO intend making their residence in this city, propose to open an Academy for teaching the Piano Forte, by Mrs. Cornillon, accompanied by the voice or otherwise; the French Language, in its purity, by mr. Cornillon; and Drawing and Pencilling on China, to a superior degree of perfection, by a French Lady, that may be expected on shortly.—Sensible of the advantages to be derived in acquiring the French Language by a residence in a French family, they would wish to accommodate as many pupils in their house as may be convenient, as soon as their furniture arrives. In the mean time they have procured a comfortable room at the Hay-Market, and an Instrument, where Mrs. Cornillon will give lessons to such as think proper to call on her, or will attend those who prefer taking lessons at home.—Their terms shall be as reasonable as any in this city. They would not presume thus to offer their services had they not it in their power to give entire satisfaction as to their moral character and habits in life, and that Mrs. Cornillon has had her acquirements from the best masters in Paris. 6

Liberal wages will be given for a good Cook, a Waiter and a Nurse.

N. B. Mr. Cornillon will give lessons on the German Flute and Violincello.

City of Richmond, Hay-Market, December 1st, 1803.

IT is earnestly requested, that if any person or persons have claims against the estate of ANDERSON PEERS, dec. that they would bring them forward immediately, that provision may be made for payment, as I am determined to close my administration as speedy as possible.

JUDITH PEERS, Executrix.

Goochland, Nov. 24th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall proceed to sell on the 28th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the house where Col. Heath J. Miller lives, all the X

Perishable Property

belonging to the above estate.—And at the same time and place will be sold and hired, several NEGROES. The terms of sale and hire will be made known that day.

JUDITH PEERS, Executrix.

N. B. The well known TAVERN where colonel Heath J. Miller now lives, will be rented on that day to the highest bidder, under certain restrictions, which will be made known that day, and possession given immediately. J. P.

NOTE.

HALF a dozen GIRLS, between the ages of 8 and 12 years, may be accommodated the ensuing year in a genteel family, residing in the upper end of Hanover, for the purpose of instruction. The situation is elevated and healthy, and distant from Richmond about two and thirty miles. The Girls will be taught the English and French Languages grammatically, History, Geography, Arithmetic and plain Needle Work. The charge per annum, exclusive of the French, will be 30l. paid quarterly in advance, the pupils finding their own bedding. For the French, an additional fee of 5l. will be required. Further particulars may be known on application to the printer hereof. 7

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on the 23d of December 1803,

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING between 1400 or 1500 acres, in the county of Amelia, about 5 miles from the courthouse, late the property of Joseph Osborne, dec. The land is well adapted to the culture of tobacco, wheat, corn, &c. The improvements are pretty good, with excellent water. Three annual payments will be allowed the purchaser.

Also, between 14 and 20 likely Virginia born SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys & Girls. Twelve months credit will be allowed for them.—The remainder of the Stock, Corn, &c. will be sold likewise. Bond with approved security will be required. Likewise, all who have claims against said estate, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, and those indebted, to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence will be given. X

Robert Marshall, }
Abraham Marshall, } Ex'ors.

Ameliacounty, 29th Nov. 1803. 3w.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery

for the Richmond District, September 11, 1803.

BETWEEN

William Fenwick, surviving partner of Heathcote & Fenwick Plaintiff,

AND

Francis Rice, Francis Nalle, George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice and Mary Rice, Frances Rice, Joseph Slaughter, and ——— ———, late sheriff of Culpeper county Defendants.

THE defendants George Rice, Burke Rice, William Rice, Elizabeth Rice, Rose Rice and Mary Rice, and Frances Rice, Joseph Slaughter, and Joseph Strother, late Sheriff of Culpepper county, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *it is ordered* that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city. (4)

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

TUITION.

THE subscriber will establish a *SCHOOL* for the ensuing year, in the county of Goochland, on the land of Mr. John Perkins, in the vicinage of General G. Guerrant, and John Shelton and George Fleming, esquires; where will be taught Latin, English Grammar, Writing and Arithmetic; terms for Latin Scholars £7 10, for English £4 10—Students may be accommodated with board, &c. convenient to the school;—Session will commence the 18th of January, and end the 15th of December next. 5

Benjamin Campbell.

Goochland, December 2, 1803.